

THE LANCASTER NEWS

A LIVE PAPER IN A LIVE TOWN

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DRIVE OF THE ALLIED FORCES MATERIALLY SLOWED DOWN

FRENCH, HOWEVER, MAKE SOME GAINS

More Villages Are Captured and Enemy is Driven Back on All Sides.

FLANDERS SECTOR QUIET

Roye is Placed in Greater Jeopardy By British Drawing Nearer Chaumes-Roy-Road—Outersteun Captured.

(Sunday.)

Gradually the famous Lys salient in the region west of Armentieres is giving way under the pressure of the British. Again Field Marshal Haig's forces have compelled the enemy to seek ground to the eastward where he will be more secure from the shells of the big guns that for several weeks have been firing criss-cross over the entire salient, working havoc among the defenders of the insecure line.

Likewise the Germans are being given no rest by the Franco-British forces north and south of the Somme, and the French and Americans along the Vesle and Americans in Lorraine, also are harassing them by artillery fire and local attacks. Nowhere has the enemy had the better of any encounter.

Over a front of four miles between Baillieu and Vieux Rerquin on the Lys sector, the British have forced back the Germans to a depth ranging from 1,000 to 2,000 yards, taking in the maneuver the village of Outersteun and 400 prisoners. A little to the south along the Lys river near Merville the British also have advanced their line and still farther south, between Arras and Albert, the Germans have been relieved, under pressure, of further terrain near Bucquoy.

While, as a whole, the German line between the Somme and the Oise rivers are still holding, notwithstanding the terrific pounding it is receiving from the allied guns, the British have drawn nearer the road leading from Chaumes to Roye between Chilly and Fransart, placing Roye in greater jeopardy by attack from the north. At the same time to the south of Roye, over the four-mile front between Beuvalles and Amny-Sur-Matz, a violent artillery duel is raging between the French and Germans. It is in this region that the French are endeavoring—and in their initial efforts they have met with considerable success—to carry forward their twofold purpose of outflanking both Roye and Lassigny by a drive eastward in the direction of the road leading south-eastward from Roye to Noyon.

Along the Vesle river front, where the Americans and French are holding the line against the Germans, there has been considerable reciprocal artillery shelling but with the weight of gunpowder and of shells resting with the allied troops. They gave the enemy two shells for one. An indication that the German line immediately in front of the French and Americans is thinly held is the fact that American patrols at various points have penetrated sectors to the enemy's barbed wire and trenches without encountering infantrymen.

In Lorraine where the Americans captured the village of Frapelle, near St. Die, Saturday morning, they have pressed on and gained more ground notwithstanding a heavy bombardment by the enemy.

(Saturday.)

Marshal Foch has at last definitely connected up the battles of the Aisne and the Somme. Announcement is made that by a local attack the plateau north of Autrech about 10 miles northwest of Soissons, has been carried by the French and that their success gives them a position dominating the region extending northward toward the Oise river.

The attack, while it was local in character, must have been of considerable power behind it. The French lines as far as the Oise indicated in a dispatch, were to the incident.

TO MEN OF 21 YEARS.

Washington, Aug. 19.—The provost marshal general announces:

All male persons who have reached their twenty-first birthday since June 5, 1918, and on or before August 24, 1918, must register on August 24, 1918.

These men should consult with local draft boards as to how and when they should register.

The French line from the Aisne to the Oise has been inactive since early in July and at last reports ran through Autrech, to Moulinsou-Touvent and thence northwesterly through the Carlepoint and Ourscamp forests to the Oise. If the whole plateau north of Autrech has been taken from the Germans the French have advanced upwards of a mile in that region.

When the Germans halted their retreat from the Marne salient and made a stand on the Aisne it was assumed that a blow northwest of Soissons would be struck sooner or later as a success there would outflank the Germans and compel their retreat to their old line north of the Chemin-des-Dames, which runs along the ridge north of the Aisne.

Then the Picardy offensive began and the eyes of the world were fixed upon the allied progress east of Avre and Aisne.

This drive has recently been almost at a standstill. Only local actions have been fought for the past four days along the line established by the Germans west of the Somme. Some of the progress, especially along the southern sector of the line has been important, though hardly noticeable on a map but the Germans are desperately defending every inch of the high ground south-west of Noyon and south of Lassigny, as well as the area around Roye. The allied pressure is continuous and heavy, however, and may eventually break through.

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LANCASTER BOY BUSY PICKING OFF COOTIES

Jether Faile Writes of Life in "No Man's Land"—Other Lancaster Boys There.

The following letter has been received by Mrs. Jno. R. Faile:

Dear Mother:
Sorry I have been so long in writing to you but have been pushed up for the last few weeks. We have been to the real place, the first line trenches, which is not such a bad place. We saw all the things that you read about in the papers, the most exciting is when Fritz sends over a barrage which is a little more than exciting. It makes you think about home. Just before we came out (for a rest) he sent over one on our sector, but I was not excited. I don't feel like he can hit me now.

We spend a lot of the time up here watching the air fights. I got a letter from Theudas while up there. Lewis Adams and I were in the same dugout and as I was reading the letter Lewis was inside picking cooties.

If you want to read about how we do up here just get that book, "Over the Top," which gives you a pretty good idea of how it is.

I have been over four different countries and haven't seen anything to compare with the U. S. yet, especially South Carolina.

I am putting a small flower in the letter which I plucked from No Man's Land which I thought you might like to keep.

Hope you are all well. I am Haven't been sick since I have been over.

I am in Lieutenant McLeod's platoon and I am with Sergeant Barr.

Give my love to all and answer soon.

Sergeant Jether Faile, Co. M. 118th Infantry.

P. S.—If I don't write again soon don't think that anything is wrong for it is rather difficult to write from here sometimes. By the way, I saw Frank Mungo and Ralph Gregory yesterday. They were all right.

CANDIDATES HAVE MEETING AT MILL

Saturday Afternoon Speaking Was Spicy at Times and Interesting.

AN OVATION FOR JACKSON

School Improvement Bonds Come in For Argument and Candidates Are Asked to Explain Their Attitude.

The county candidates spoke at the Lancaster cotton mill Saturday afternoon to a crowd of fair size and much interest. The cotton mill band furnished music for the occasion and it was the first political meeting of the year attended by a band. The speeches of the candidates were much the same as those made at other places in the county last week, except for the fact that farmers had heretofore composed largely the audience, while at this meeting nearly all were cotton mill men and the "line of argument," in some instances was changed to meet the exigencies of the occasion.

The meeting was presided over by Robert R. Craig and he introduced as the first speaker, Robert M. Jones, candidate for magistrate in Cane Creek township. Following Mr. Jones came P. H. Morton, candidate for the same office; John L. Caskey and H. M. Culp, candidates for magistrate in Gill's Creek township. These candidates were very considerate of the people's time and patience and no one of them spoke longer than two minutes.

Jackson Gets Ovation.

Irvin Jackson, candidate for probate judge, was given an ovation when he was announced as the next speaker, and when he finished, two handsome bouquets were sent to him by ladies of the community. Mr. Jackson has a position at the mill and he is a favorite with the mill people. Judge Stewman, his opponent and the incumbent, was not present when his name was called but appeared later and addressed the voters, speaking of his record in office and thanking them for the honors conferred upon him.

The candidates for county superintendent of education spoke next. A. C. Rowell being first. Mr. Rowell spoke of the advancement in the school work during his opponent's term and said there was reason for advancement; that when he held the office several years ago the appropriation for schools was only \$60,000, whereas now it is \$504,000. He said that if elected his office would be in Lancaster and he would be in the office two days in each week, and that if the salary was raised, every day in the week except when visiting schools.

V. A. Lile, present county superintendent, reviewed his work for the past five years and said he was willing for the record of that five years to go against the record of his opponent for his full term—eight years and seven months. He said that when he went into office there were seven schools in Lancaster county not receiving state aid and now there is only one. Mr. Lile read a recommendation from State Superintendent J. E. Swearingen, which spoke very favorably of his work.

Candidates for the House.

The audience apparently was looking for something exciting and just as Mr. Lingle finished speaking, some one yelled "Hurrah for Cole L. Bleese," and when H. H. Horton was announced as the next speaker they asked him: "How about the school house bonds?" Mr. Horton explained that he voted against the bonds because of the war and because President Wilson had said that every dollar was needed to win the war. He came back at them with the assertion: "You were allowed to vote on the bond question but you are not permitted to elect your school trustees." At the end of his address, Mr. Horton seemed to have a better understanding with the audience.

The next speaker was C. Frank Clyburn, who stands for re-election to the house of representatives. He spoke of the responsibilities of the office and said that a new man in

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NOW IS THE TIME KEEP ENEMY GOING

General March Says That Present Advantage Should Be Pressed to Utmost.

HAVE GERMANS GUESSING

Chief of Staff Says Greatest Advantage Has Been Change of Allies From Defensive to Offensive.

Washington, Aug. 19.—"This is the time for the greatest effort; to keep the enemy running."

General March, chief of staff, summarized thus to newspaper men the situation in France. Standing before the great military maps at the war department that show clearly where the German is being beaten back, he pointed out that the great battle front was rapidly being straightened out from Rheims to the sea.

"They have not yet," he said, "gotten back to the original Hindenburg line, where the German began his advances this year. We still have some territory to gain, so when statements appear that indicate the war is over at this point, discourage it."

"This is the time for the greatest effort, to keep the enemy running. That is the reason the United States is being called upon for increased man-power, that is the reason we want the age limits for the draft lowered and raised to get more men."

"The greatest advantage of the whole thing has been the change of the allies from the defensive to the offensive, which is a great military asset."

"We have the enemy guessing now instead of guessing ourselves."

From a confidential report General March read the following account of the situation on the British-French front south of Albert:

"Allied troops found little opposition and have captured more prisoners than it is possible for them to handle, including a German general and his staff, showing elements of surprise attack. British report their prison camps back of Amiens so full that it is impossible to hold more. The allies have captured all the artillery in this sector."

Describing the effect of the allied operations, General March said:

"Surveying the battle line broadly, you see that there have been a number of places where we have been nibbling along the Vesle river front, acquiring a foothold on the northern bank, but have not yet attempted to go up the slope on the north side where German intrenchments are supposed to be. That part of the line has remained stationary."

"As the line has become stationary, Foch has kept up his pressure on the enemy, working on the perfectly sound principle, that when you get an enemy going, you keep him going; never give him a chance to recuperate or think it over, keep on hitting him."

"On August 8, a combined British and French force, commanded by Field Marshal Haig, attacked, on a front of 20 miles, east of Amiens. This terrain is flat, almost level, and while some time ago there were small clumps of woods, all of these undoubtedly had been leveled long ago by artillery fire, so we count that country as practically level with very little natural impediment to an advance. There are a few valleys perpendicular to the front of our advancing armies instead of parallel to it, so that the advancing troops can go right through the valleys."

"The enemy were apparently taken by surprise and made no essential opposition in the center, confining their strong resistance to their flanks. Hitting the big salient on a 13-mile front we pushed it in an average of eight miles, and reduced it from an outer salient to an inner salient corresponding to the Marne salient and placed the enemy in a bad position. The advance of the British and French at this point comes up so that they are getting into control, or threatening, the railroad line of communications which at

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BOYS IN FRANCE ARE READING THE NEWS

Walter Cauthen Writes His Mother of the Things He Reads in This Paper.

The following letter has been received by Mrs. W. E. Cauthen, of this city:

My Dear Mother:

Just a few lines to let you know I am well and enjoying good health. Although at the present I am just a little tired and feel as though I ought to put just a little more "bunk-fatigue" because I have put in a very good week drilling, etc., and now I feel as though I should put out some "bunk fatigue," but I will have all day tomorrow for that, so I presume I am making just about as valuable progress as I should, because it has been a right good while since I last wrote you, or at least it seems so to me, and I have laid aside other pleasures to try and write a few lines home to those whom I think of so often and wonder if they are getting along as fine as I am. Not only because I think of home so much but because I love to write you when I am at leisure to keep you from worrying so. Really I do hope that you do not worry so much about me, because I am getting along just fine, enjoying good health and plenty of work.

I received three newspapers from The News today and found a great deal of interesting news, such as George Parr being in the first class, and Willie Strait. Well, that beats me. We all enjoy reading The News, even some of the boys from the "West" enjoy reading it and those that don't read the "current events" take it out on the "Funny paper." So you see the little paper is always welcome to us. As soon as we finish with it in our quarters I send it, or rather take it to some of the boys who are from Lancaster county and let them see the news.

So Dr. Poovey and Dr. Brown have received their commissions as captains in the M. D.'s, eh? Well, that beats all I ever heard. Dr. Poovey and Dr. Brown; I never would have thought of them getting in this scrap.

I only wish I was permitted to write you just a few lines of my trip since I left Sevier, but such is war. "Everything is fair in love and war," so I guess I will have to hold all of that back and combine it with the experiences to come, and then tell it all at one time, but I know my letters are boring without any news in them. Nevertheless, you will have to get accustomed to it all, because I am not trying out my pen like some folks, even if I do write rather often. There is no news that I know of around here because I haven't been out of camp in a week, and consequently there is no news around here except military news and that is scarce and precious. Anyway, I guess you all at home get about as much of the important news that can be obtained, so you see there is, in fact, nothing to write about except I am well, feeling fine. Hope you are well. Write often, etc.

How is Ethel getting along with her Red Cross work. Just fine, I hope. Tell her to keep up the good work because every little bit helps to down those hateful Huns and that much earlier.

Mother I must close, although I hate to, because when I am writing you I am better satisfied, and I only wish I could write more but the censor might put me out on a pile of rocks, so I will close for this time. Give my best regards to all and write real often to your

Loving Son, "Dub."

Sgt. Walter B. Cauthen.

Headquarters 165th Am. In., American E. F.

Censored by W. H. Cogswell, Jr., Capt. M. G. U. S.

Must Register Saturday.

All young men who have become twenty-one years of age since June 5, 1918, are required to register on Saturday, August 24. The registration is under the same regulations as previous registration and there are heavy penalties for failure to register. If in doubt, inquire of your local board. The place of registration will be the office of the clerk of the court.

PLANS ARE MADE FOR REGISTRATION

Provost Marshal Expects to Get 2,000,000 in Class One Out of 13,000,000 Men.

REGISTER IN SEPTEMBER

Urgent Need for More Man-Power, Gen. Crowder Says, and Class One Reservoir Must Be Quickly Replenished.

Washington, Aug. 19.—Provost Marshal General Crowder has announced that plans already have been made for registering the 13,000,000 additional men which he estimates will be brought under the selective service law when congress enacts the pending bill extending the age limits to include men between 18 and 45 years. From this number approximately 2,000,000 qualified for full military service are expected to be secured.

So urgent is the need for additional man power, General Crowder said, that the draft machinery is being put into shape for the great task ahead without waiting for final action by congress. Men of the new draft will be needed by October 1 and in order to get them, registration day will have to be held not later than September 15 and if possible September 5 will be fixed as the day.

When the 13,000,000 men are enrolled, nearly 25,000,000 will have been registered since the United States entered the war. There were some 10,000,000 enrolled on the first registration day, June 5, 1917, another 600,000 last June 5, and several hundred more are expected to be enrolled August 24.

No Time to Be Lost.

"Preliminary steps have been taken by the provost marshal general," said General Crowder's statement, "to provide for the next registration of those men who will be affected by the act which congress is expected shortly to pass extending the age limits of the selective draft. State headquarters, local boards and other officials in the various states have been advised to hold themselves in readiness to proceed promptly with their work as soon as congress has acted and the President, by proclamation, has fixed the date of registration."

"Until the legislation is actually passed it cannot be stated with exactness, of course, what the age limits will be. But, because of the urgency of the situation, it is essential that as much of the preparatory work as possible be done at this time in order that the administration may promptly avail itself of the new law. To that end, now, as in the past, the utmost reliance is placed on the American people to supply the necessary co-operation and teamwork."

"The situation is urgent because by October 1, class 1, under the age limits of the original act, will have been entirely exhausted. Unless there is to be a very serious interruption in the flow of American troops to the camps and thence across the seas to France, class 1 must be replenished at the earliest possible moment by available men both below and above the present age limits of 21 and 31. There is, literally, no time to be lost."

Must Replenish Class One.

"The bill, which has been introduced in congress, at the request of the war department, would fix the new age limits at between 18 and 45 years. That is to say, it would include, in addition to the men within the present limits, those between 32 and 45 inclusive (fourteen annual classes) and those between 18 and 20, inclusive (three annual classes.)"

"The limits were suggested to congress by the war department, because the military man-power program of the United States requires that the now nearly depleted reservoir of class 1 men shall be replenished by more than 2,000,000 men available for full military service. On the basis of actual figures from insurance companies, census computations and the experience of this office in the previous registration, it has been estimated that the require-

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